



WARD BASED PLAN

2022/2023-32026/2027

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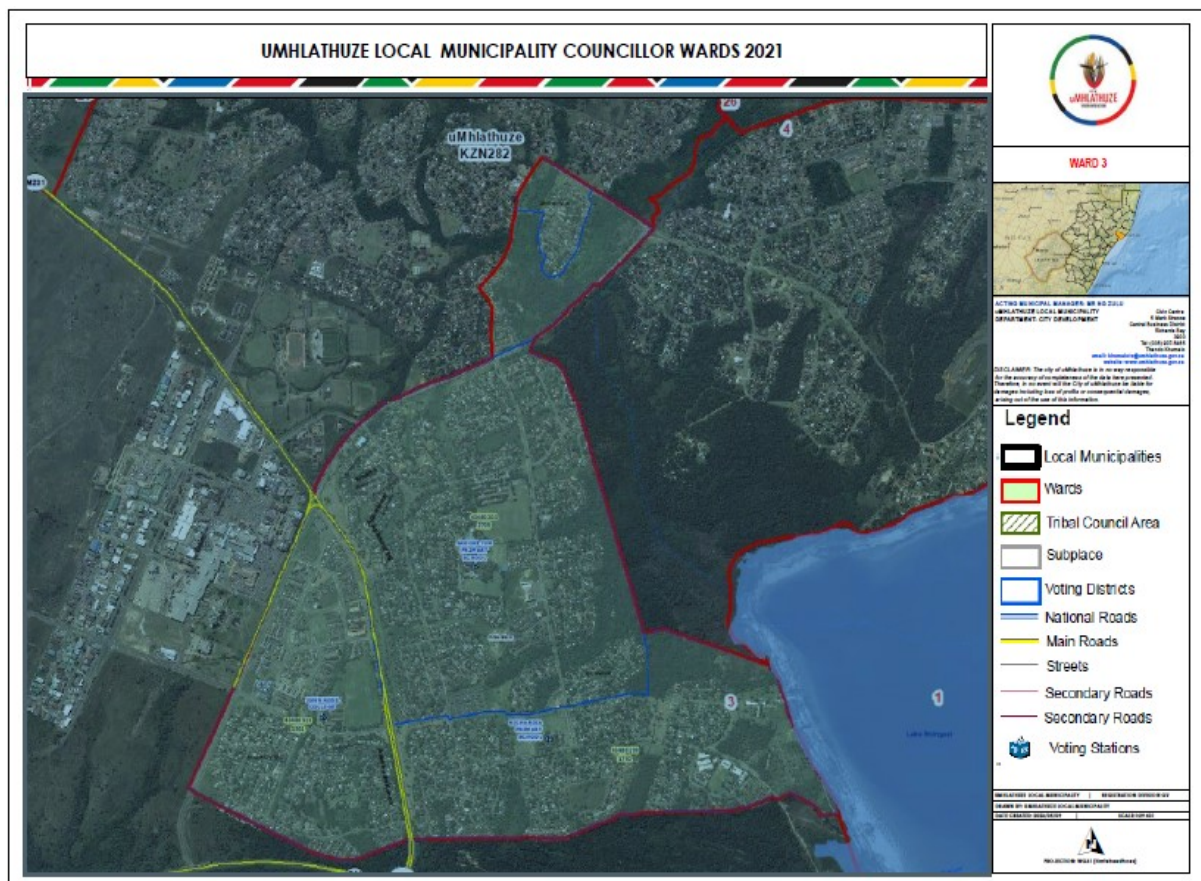


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12.1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR 2022/2023 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

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1. INTRODUCTION

These Ward Profiles were prepared by the IDP Unit based on Census 2011 statistics. These Profiles provide a portrait of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the people and households in each City Ward. The Census Profiles contain information on population by age, households and dwelling types, families, and language groups etc.

2. WARD VISION – DESIRED FUTURE

“To Be the Community Which Is Well Developed, Self - Sustainable, Educated and Living In a Secure, Healthy & Comfortable Environment”

3. WARD CHALLENGIES – CURRENT REALITY

Below are ward challenges summarised from the issues raised during the IDP roadshows. Challenges as listed below, are not in order of preference:

- Crime
- Bus Shelters
- Job Opportunities
- Illegal dumping
- Roads Maintenance
- In adequate housing
- By-Law Enforcement
- Limited Spaces in the existing institutions for surrounding communities.

4. SIZE OF THE WARD

The total population of ward 3 is then estimated at **12908** as per Census 2011.

5. WARD COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Ward 3 has a fully established ward committee with each member representing each portfolio the following are members of the ward committee:

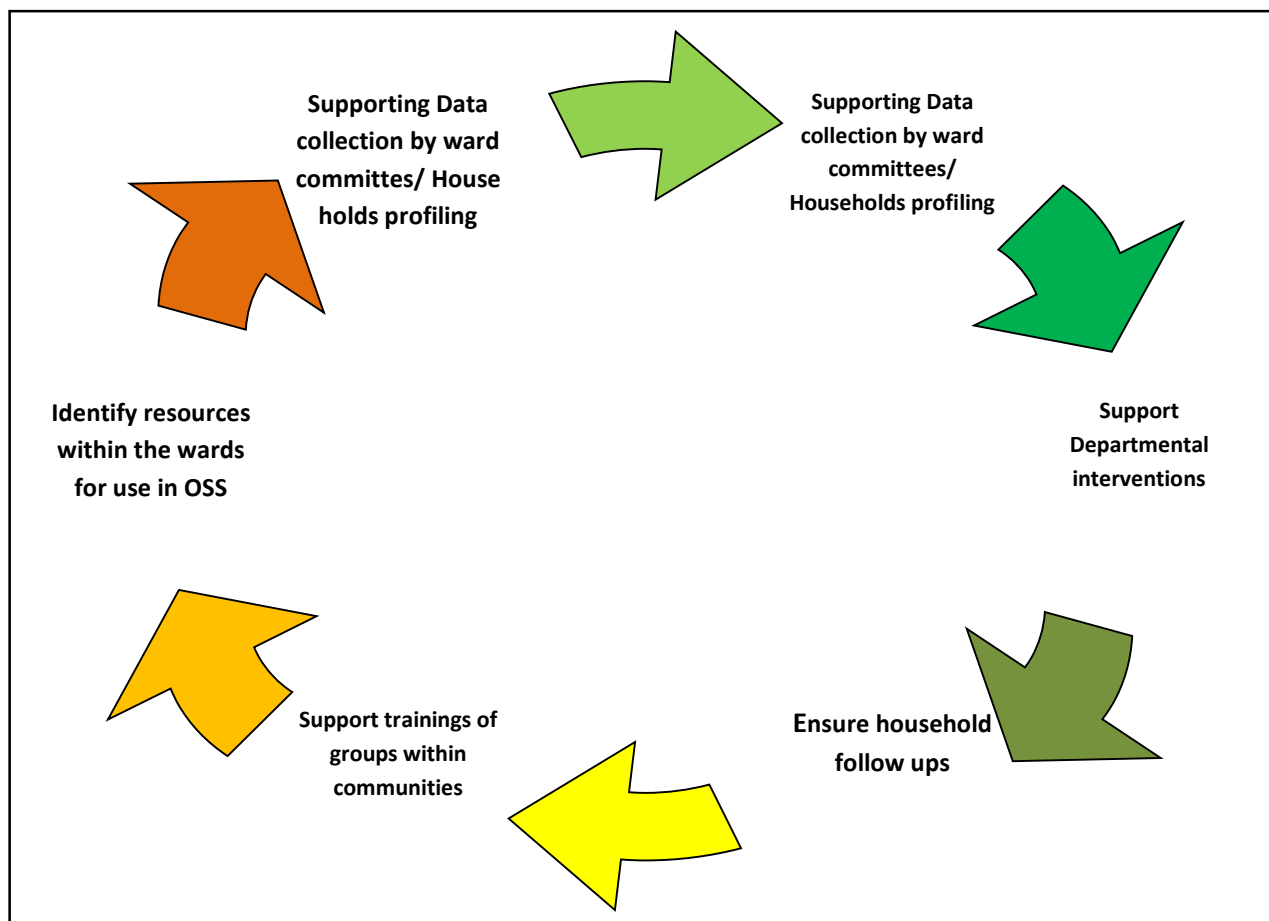
Figure 1: Ward Committee



5.1 War Room Representatives

War Rooms are an integrated service delivery structure comprised of government, municipality, CBOs, business and other stakeholders at ward level. Their main responsibility is not limited to the following:

Figure 2: War Room: Objectives



Ward 3 does not have an active war room.

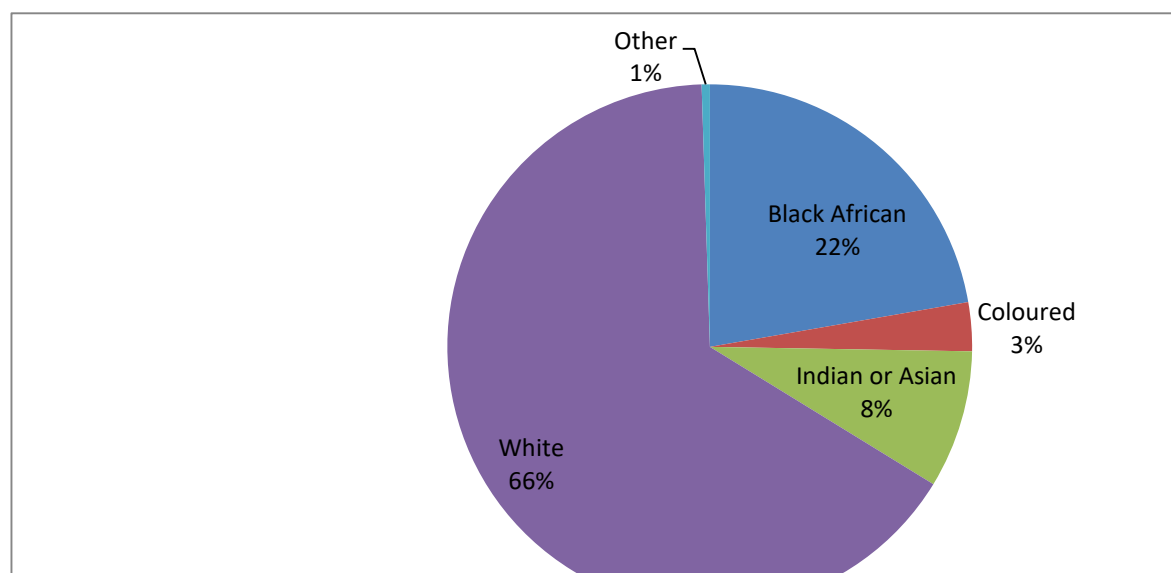
Committee Members	Designation	Contact No.
Cllr. De Wet Henning Petrus	CHAMPION	0814336643
Carl Modise	CHAIRPERSON	0847055171
HECTOR	SECRETARY	081 880 9630

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

6.1 Population

The 2011 Census population of Ward 3 is estimated at **12908**.

Figure 3: Population by Population Group



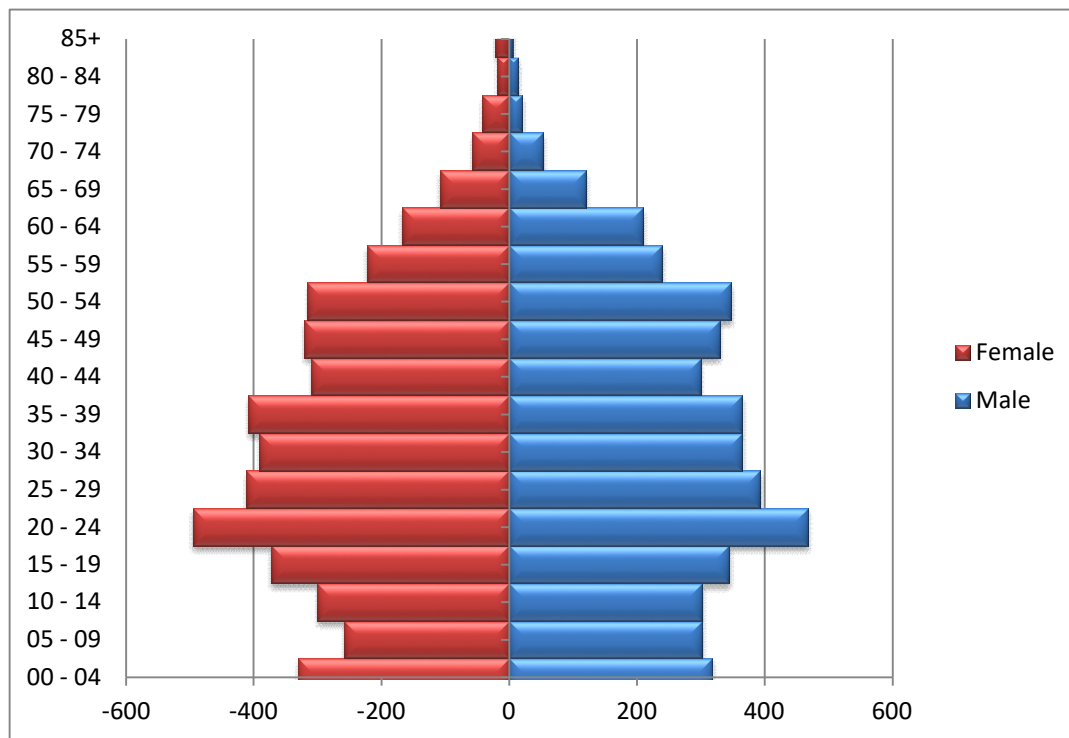
Source, Stats SA Census_ 2011

According to Cencus 2011 the white population is 55%), followed by Black African Population group at 22% (Correction: Black Population according to Census 2011 is 31%) leaving the Indian and coloured population being the minority with 8% (Correction: Indian Population 10%) and 3% respectively.

6.2 Age and Gender Profile

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population is valuable information on demographics and social economic concerns. Figure - below presents the distribution of the ward population by age and sex. The figures below show that there is almost a balance between females and males in this ward, with males at 4506 and females at 4554. This ward further is youthful having a large proportion of population between the age groups 20-24.

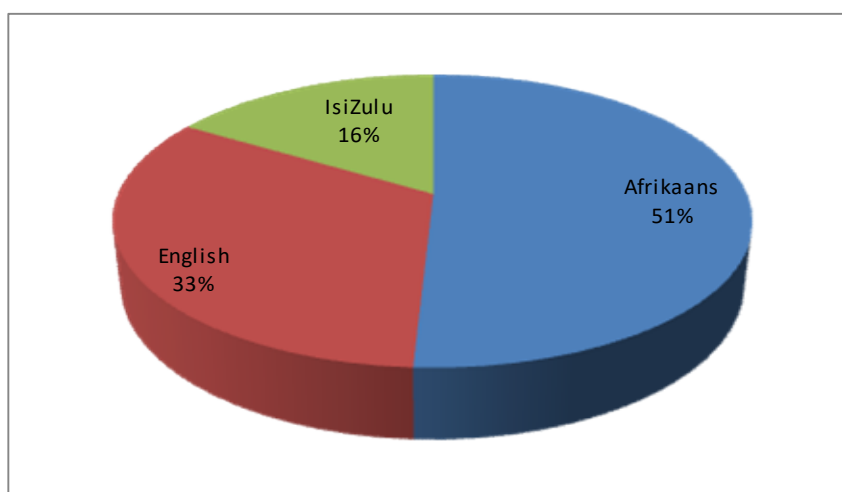
Figure 4: Age and Gender Pyramid



6.3 Language

Out of eleven South African languages, Afrikaans is the main spoken language, followed by English and IsiZulu, the statistics correlate with the statistics above where population group is highly dominated by White population group.

Figure 5: Language



6.4 Age Groups in 5 years by Population group and Gender

Table 1: Age group in 5 years by population group and Gender

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
00 - 04	63	78	15	15	33	51	198	183	3	-	639
05 - 09	75	69	21	9	45	27	162	150	-	-	558
10 - 14	87	63	12	12	33	36	168	183	-	-	594
15 - 19	72	114	12	6	24	21	237	231	3	-	720
20 - 24	171	207	18	15	27	33	246	234	6	-	957
25 - 29	102	120	6	18	33	45	249	228	3	3	807
30 - 34	96	105	12	15	42	45	216	222	-	-	753
35 - 39	93	108	21	21	51	45	198	231	-	-	768
40 - 44	60	60	-	3	39	27	201	213	-	-	603
45 - 49	54	51	12	6	15	18	243	237	3	3	642
50 - 54	45	39	3	6	15	9	276	264	-	-	657
55 - 59	12	18	3	3	9	3	216	198	-	-	462
60 - 64	18	9	3	-	6	6	180	147	3	-	372
65 - 69	3	9	-	-	-	3	111	96	-	-	222
70 - 74	-	3	-	-	-	-	51	54	-	3	111
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	36	3	-	60
80 - 84	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	15	-	-	30
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	-	-	24
Grand Total	951	1053	138	132	372	369	2988	2943	24	9	8979

The figure above indicate that the ward has a high proportion of youth, further there is almost a balance between females and males of the white population group, it is also noticeable that there are more White Population females at an elderly age group as compared to other population groups.

6.5 Marital and Civil Partnership Status

The figure below indicates that there is almost a balance between the married and never married population at 45 %and 43% respectively. The percentage of a population living together as married couples is at 7% and only a 3% of widow's/widower population is found at ward 3.

Figure 6: Marital Partnership

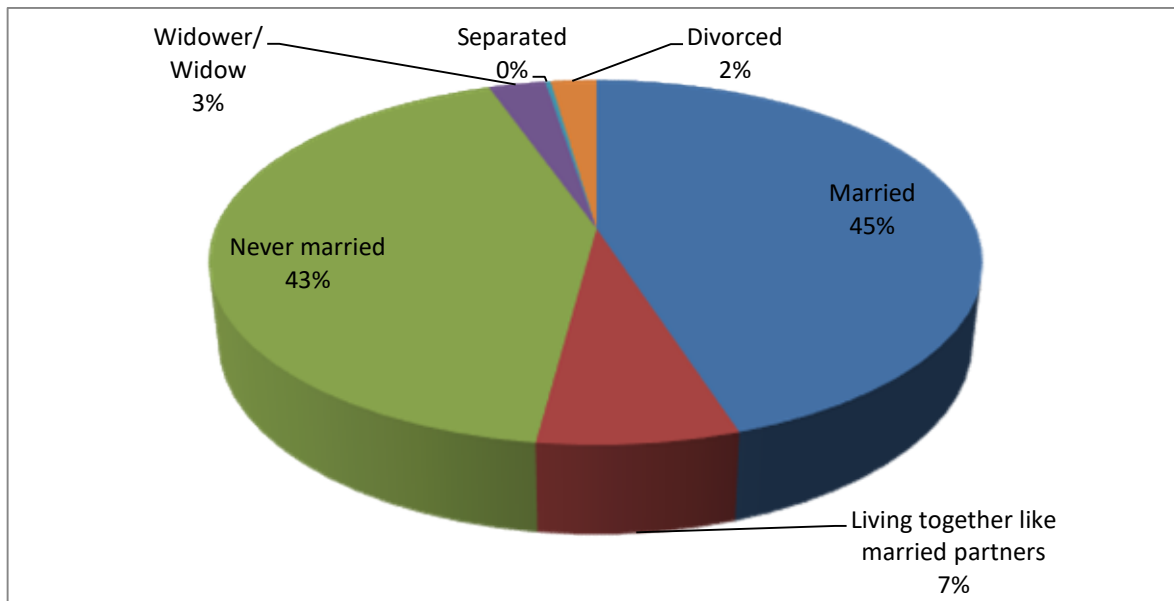


Table 2: Migration, Province of Birth by Region of Birth

	Born in South Africa	SADC	Rest of Africa	United Kingdom and Europe	Asia
Western cape	36	-	-	-	-
Eastern cape	54	-	-	-	-
Northern cape	27	-	-	-	-
Free state	39	3	-	-	-
Kwazulu-Natal	7308	141	15	9	12
North west	75	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	459	12	-	3	-
Mpumalanga	144	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	21	-	-	-	-
Outside South Africa	9	33	12	-	-

The majority of the population is originally KZN born; further the table above indicate a high statistics of resident originally born in Gauteng Province, followed by Mpumalanga and North West respectively. There is a small population which is originally from SADC and other countries like UK, Asia and Rest of Africa.

6.6 Parental Survival

Age groups in 5 years by Mother alive for Person weighted, 52802003: Ward 3			Age groups in 5 years by Father alive for Person weighted, 52802003: Ward 3		
	Yes	No		Yes	No
00 - 04	636	9	00 - 04	624	12
05 - 09	546	9	05 - 09	531	21
10 - 14	585	18	10 - 14	555	30
15 - 19	678	27	15 - 19	627	75
20 - 24	669	66	20 - 24	603	129
25 - 29	693	78	25 - 29	612	165
30 - 34	621	111	30 - 34	489	234
35 - 39	612	147	35 - 39	438	303
40 - 44	402	192	40 - 44	243	345
45 - 49	357	282	45 - 49	228	405
50 - 54	279	354	50 - 54	114	519
55 - 59	141	318	55 - 59	54	402
60 - 64	60	306	60 - 64	12	345
65 - 69	18	198	65 - 69	9	207
70 - 74	6	102	70 - 74	3	105
75 - 79	3	60	75 - 79	3	60
80 - 84	3	30	80 - 84	-	33
85+	-	24	85+	3	24

Orphanhood estimates becomes critical with the advent of HIV which has resulted in an upsurge in the numbers of children that are orphaned especially in Southern Africa, of which South Africa is part.

These estimates provides an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable, even though all age groups are indicated above, the focus is on children aged 0-19. The total number of aged 0-19 who reported that they had lost one or both parents is 63 have lost their mother and 138 have lost their father. This figure above clearly shows that paternal orphanhood is consistently higher than maternal orphanhood.

7. EDUCATION

Access to educational opportunities is a human right. This is one of the National Development Plan Goals. Through education individuals are prepared for future engagement in the labour market, which directly affects their quality of life as well as the economy of the country. Schools are the building blocks for the learning socialisation. The South African Schooling Act (1996) made schooling compulsory for children aged 7-15 years, while education Laws Amendment Act (2002) set the age admission into grade 1 as the year which the child turns seven. Below a comparative overview of educational attainment and attendance by contributing factors such as population group, age group, sex is examined.

	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Gade 0	30	18	9	6	12	15	72	39	201
Grade 1 / Sub A	18	15	3	-	15	3	39	51	144
Grade 2 / Sub B	15	30	6	-	9	-	45	33	138
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	18	15	3	3	9	6	21	36	111
Grade 4 / Std 2	21	12	-	6	9	9	45	33	135
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	18	18	6	3	6	6	42	45	144
Grade 6 / Std 4	24	21	3	-	9	9	33	45	144
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	21	30	-	6	6	12	51	63	189
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	30	42	6	6	9	15	168	183	459
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	24	24	6	6	9	-	93	84	246
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	30	54	6	6	18	12	315	354	795
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	24	54	12	3	12	12	105	129	351
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	219	279	30	42	111	126	978	1134	2919
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	-	3	-	-	3	-	18	6	30
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	9	-	-	-	-	-	63	12	84
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	12	6	3	-	9	3	90	15	138
N4 / NTC 4	12	6	-	-	6	-	60	21	105
N5 /NTC 5	6	9	-	-	6	9	27	24	81
N6 / NTC 6	12	9	3	-	3	-	75	24	126
Certificate w with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	6	-	-	-	-	9	3	21
Diploma w with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	3	3	-	-	3	-	12	6	27
Certificate w with Grade 12 / Std 10	15	18	3	3	6	9	36	39	129
Diploma w ith Grade 12 / Std 10	72	66	6	6	18	18	117	108	411
Higher Diploma	51	45	-	3	15	18	105	108	345
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	6	3	-	-	-	-	15	12	36
Bachelors Degree	48	42	-	-	21	15	48	75	249
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	9	12	-	-	3	3	15	9	51
Honours degree	15	21	-	-	-	-	24	12	72
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	15	9	-	-	3	-	12	6	45
Other	3	-	-	-	-	-	24	18	45
No schooling	12	15	-	-	3	9	24	24	87
Grand Total	795	885	105	99	333	309	2781	2751	8058

The figure above shows that the proportion of persons with no schooling is estimated at 87 which is very low figure as compared to other wards in uMhlathuze. The balance of population with no schooling is between the males and females of the white population. There has also been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals who have attained a level of education higher than grade 12.

8. AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 7: Average Annual Income by Sex of head of household

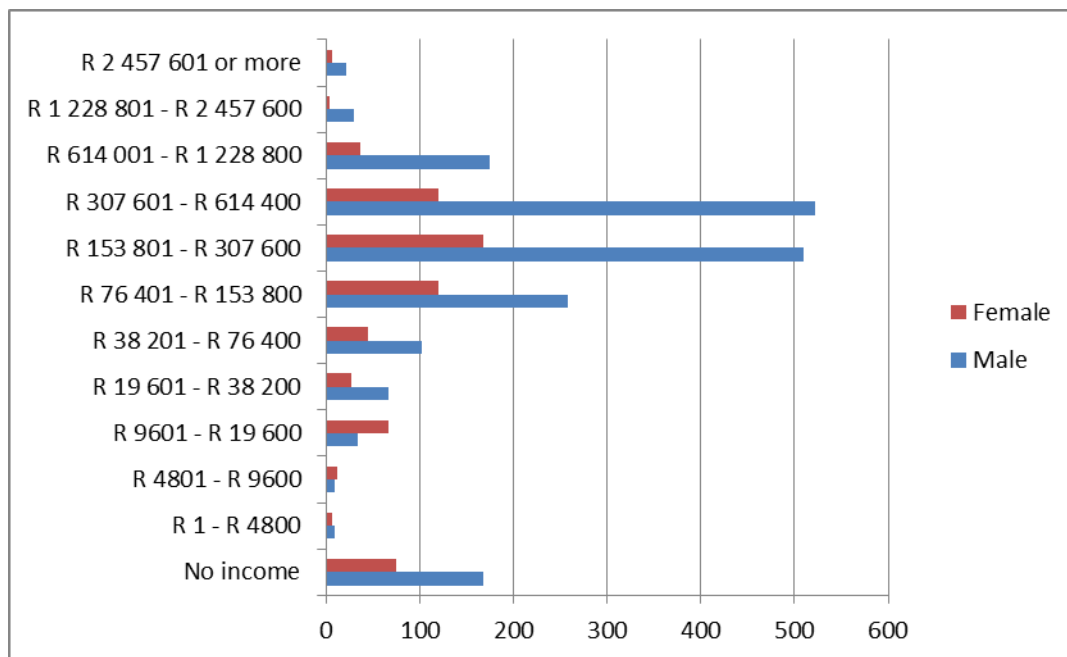


Figure 8: Average annual Income by Population Group

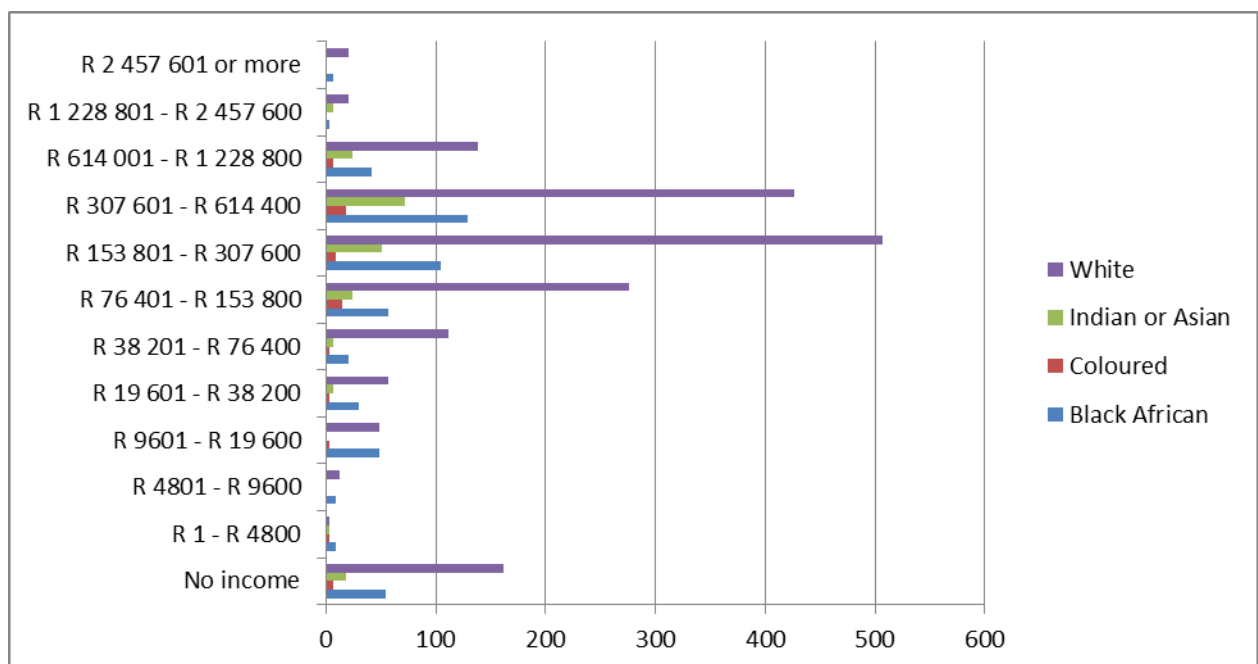


Figure shows that an average female headed household had just more than half the annual income in 2011 of their male counterparts (at 76 401) who earn an average of at least 307 601. In the smaller income ranks female headed households are still dominant, while their male counterparts dominate at the most upper income ranks.

Figure reflects the significance differences in average annual income across the different population groups. White-Headed household had the highest average household income at R307 601 per annum. And further a significantly high percentage of no income is within the White Headed household, no income is worrying factor to government.

9. GENERAL HEALTH AND FUNCTIONING

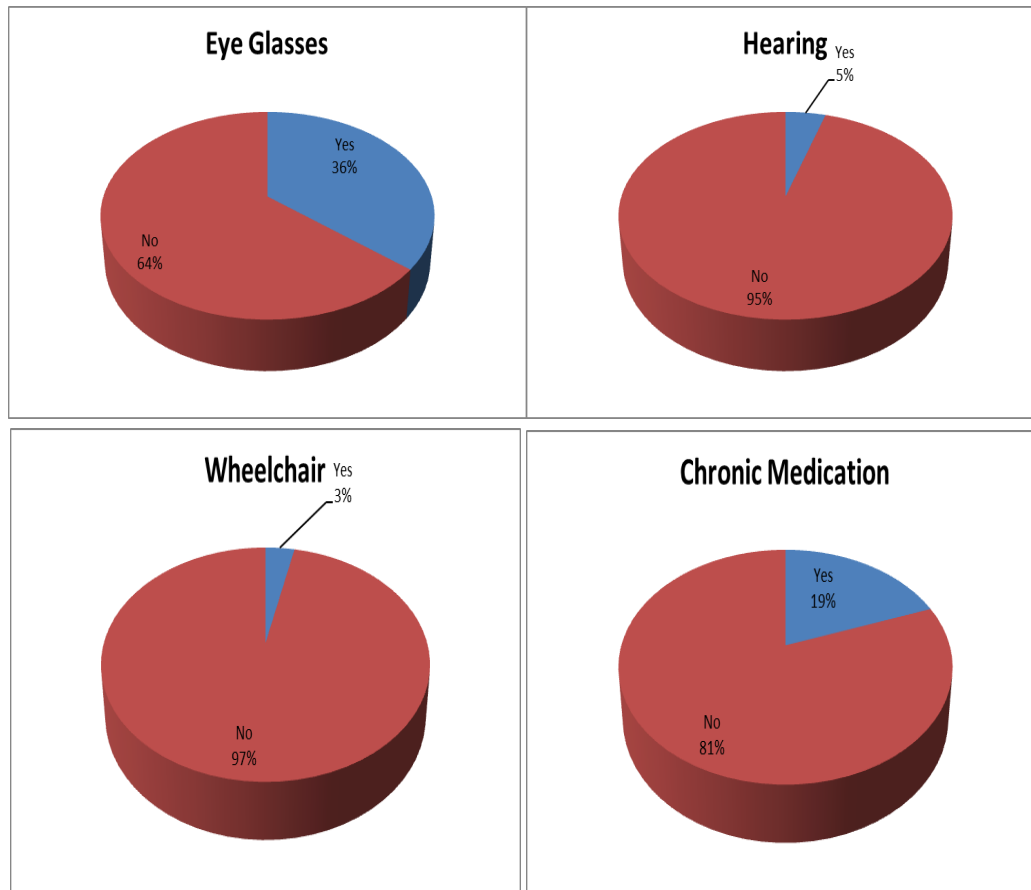
The inclusion of statistics on disability serves as a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalised and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who comes from the poorest cohorts of society inevitably have more serious problems than their wealthy counterparts as they lack resources to ameliorate their circumstances. Disparities are apparent between persons with impairments and those without. Disabled persons often have inadequate access to education, transport, health and other basic services making them vulnerable to the poverty trap and its associated vices.

Figure 9: Disability by type and degree of difficulty

Hearing		Self Care	
No difficulty	7836	No difficulty	7512
Some difficulty	231	Some difficulty	84
A lot of difficulty	33	A lot of difficulty	12
Cannot do at all	9	Cannot do at all	39
Communication		Seeing	
No difficulty	7995	No difficulty	7245
Some difficulty	72	Some difficulty	852
A lot of difficulty	6	A lot of difficulty	42
Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	12
Walking or climbing stairs		Remembering / Concentrating	
No difficulty	7902	No difficulty	7923
Some difficulty	156	Some difficulty	150
A lot of difficulty	39	A lot of difficulty	9
Cannot do at all	30	Cannot do at all	21

Results indicate that most people in ward 3 (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying certain functions at the time of the Census.

Figure 10: Assistive Devices



A question was included in the Census to measure what extent does the population, particularly those with disabilities access assistive devices to execute certain functions. The figure above depicts that eye glasses and chronic medication were more used compared to other assistive devices 36% and 19% respectively.

10. OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 11: Employment by Gender

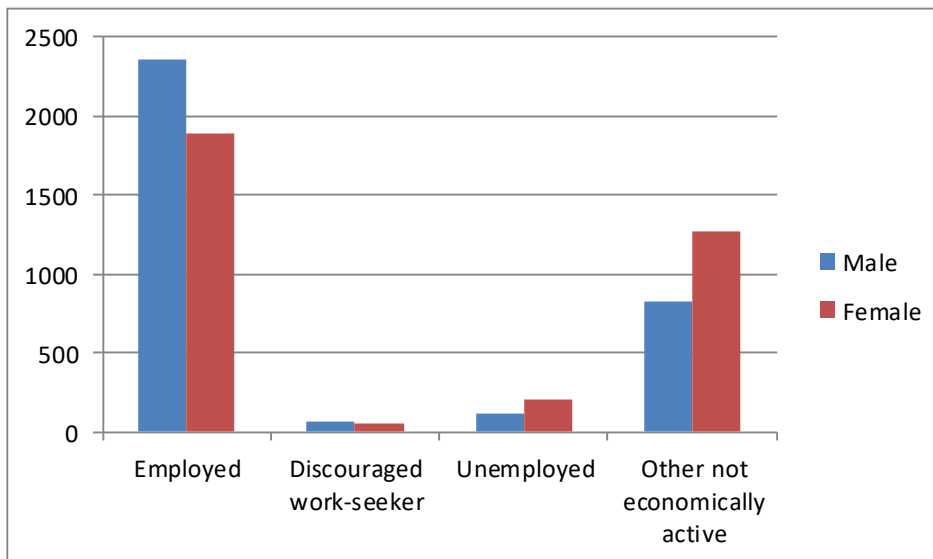
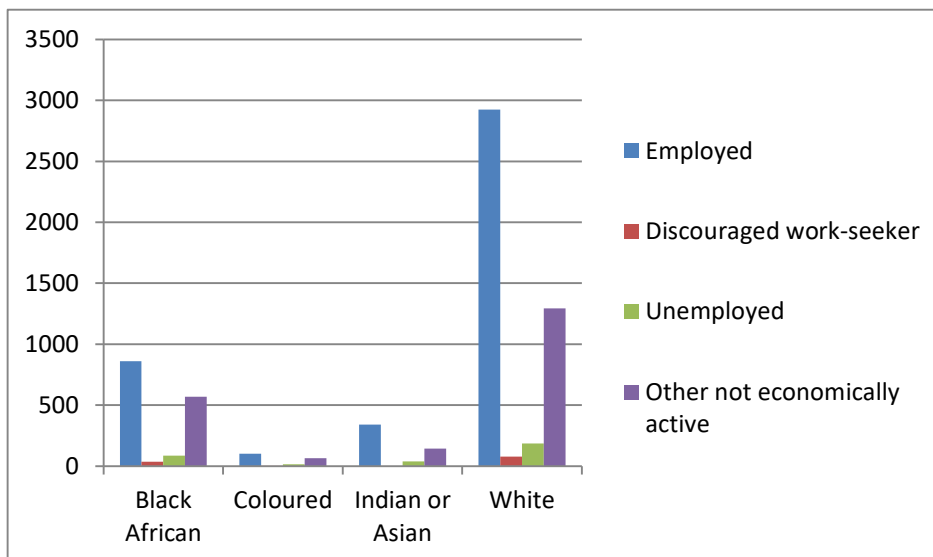


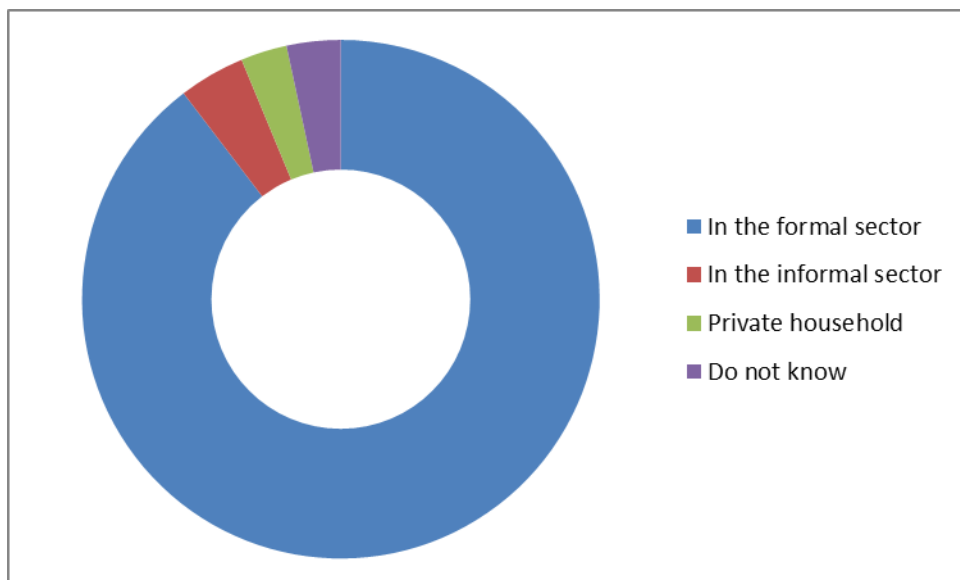
Figure 11 above indicate that a large percentage of population employed in ward 3 are males. There is a significant percentage of females which are not economically active. Females still remains a high population that is unemployed in ward 3.

Figure 12: Employment by Population Group



On the above figure the White population group is the highest in terms of employment followed by Black African population.

Figure 13: Employment by Sector



Employment is more on the formal sector followed by the informal sector and the least from private household.

11. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. This section highlights Census findings relating to types of main dwellings and basic services which have important policy implications.

11.1 Housing

Figure 14: Distribution of households by type of Dwelling

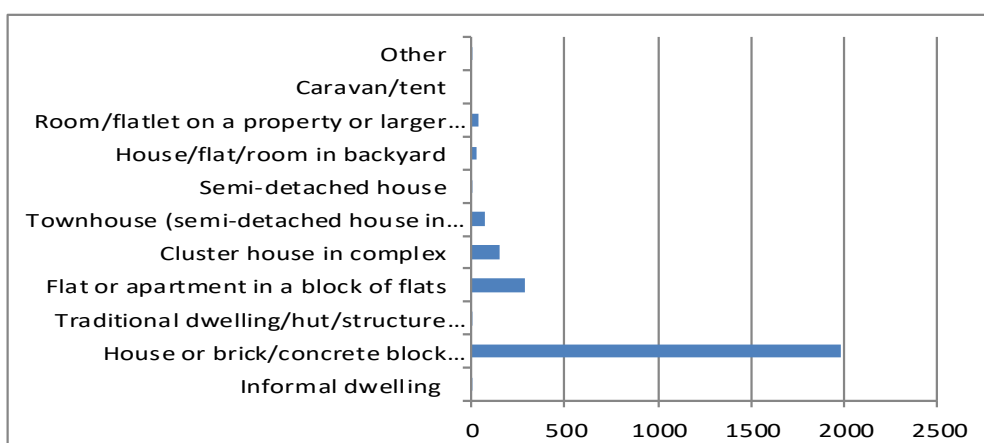
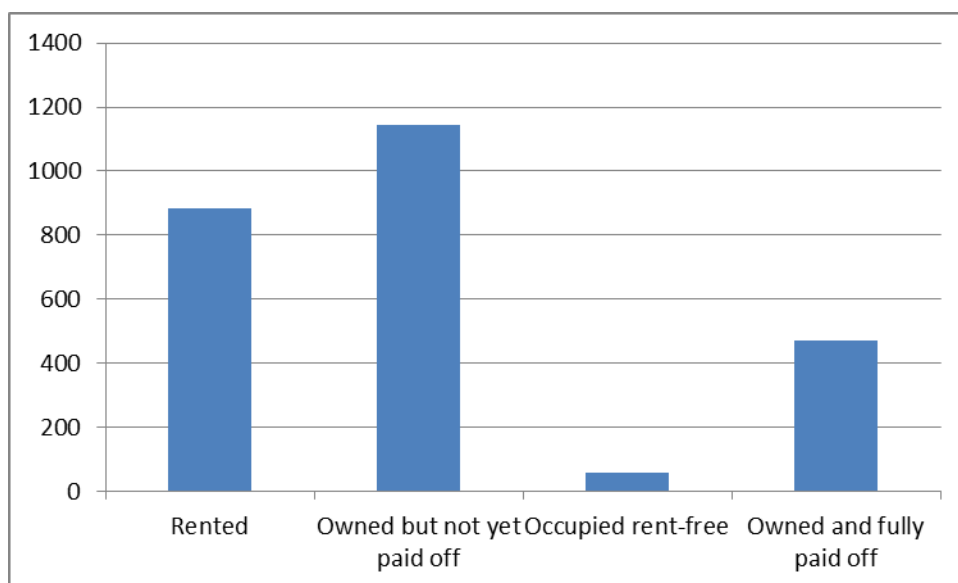


Figure 14 above shows a high percentage of households is living in formal dwellings, Ward 3 is an urban ward in terms of its location and structure, hence there is no percentage of informal dwellings noticed.

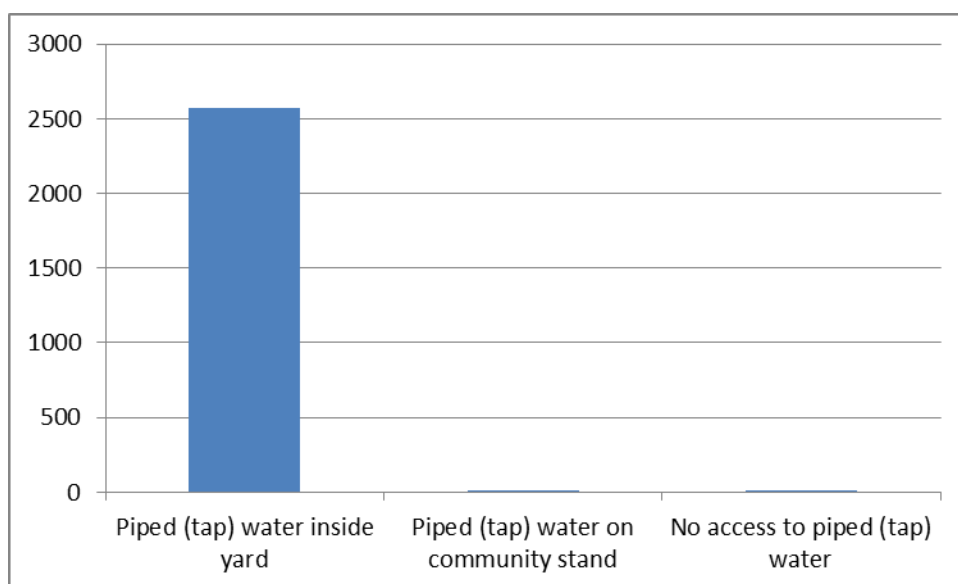
Figure 15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status



Ward 3 has relatively high proportions of households with owned but not yet paid off properties. The proportion of households who rent their dwellings is also high, while a proportion those which occupied rent free dwellings and those owning their homes are respectively lower.

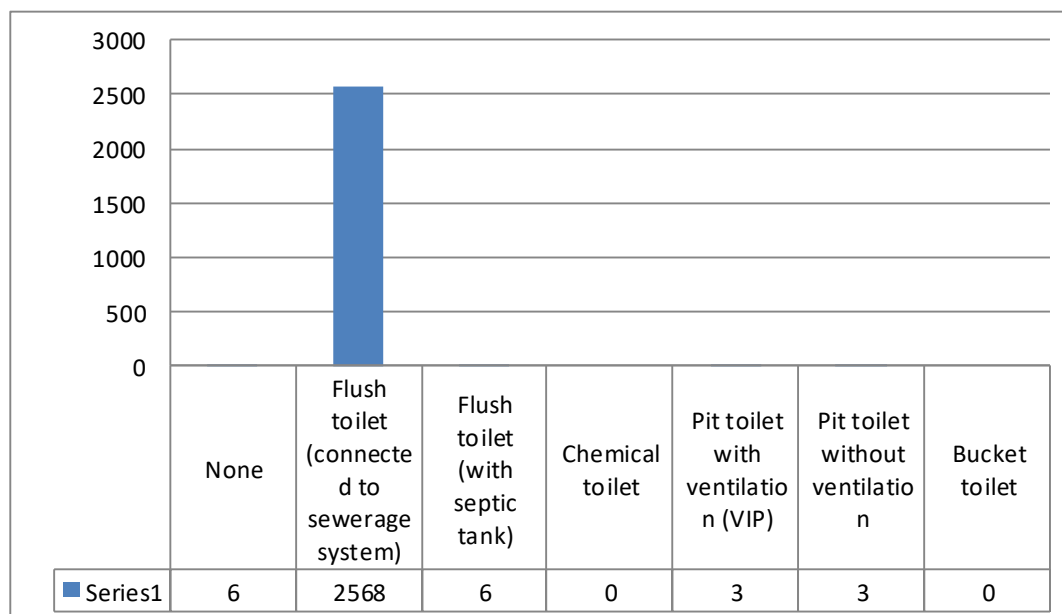
11.2 Access to Water and Sanitation Services

Figure 16: Household with access to piped water



The figure above shows that ward 3 has a 100% access to piped water. Which indicates no backlog in terms of water access?

Figure 17: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility



Source: Census 2011

The municipality has a mandate to improve sanitation to its residents. According to the graph above, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to sewer systems is relatively higher, it is at 100%. There is no backlog with regard to access to sanitation.

11.3 Access to Electricity /Energy

Figure 18: Distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting

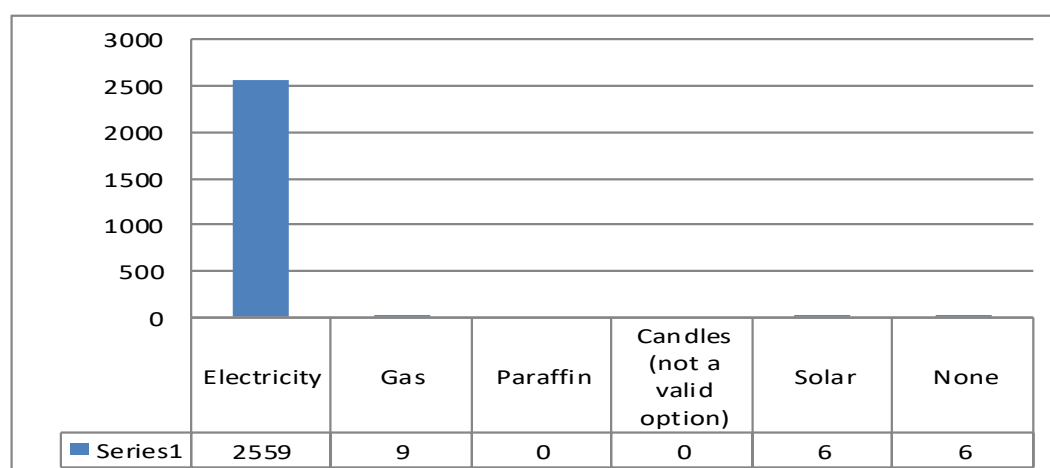


Figure above shows that 99.9% of households in this ward use electricity for lighting

Figure 19 : Distribution of households by type of energy used for heating

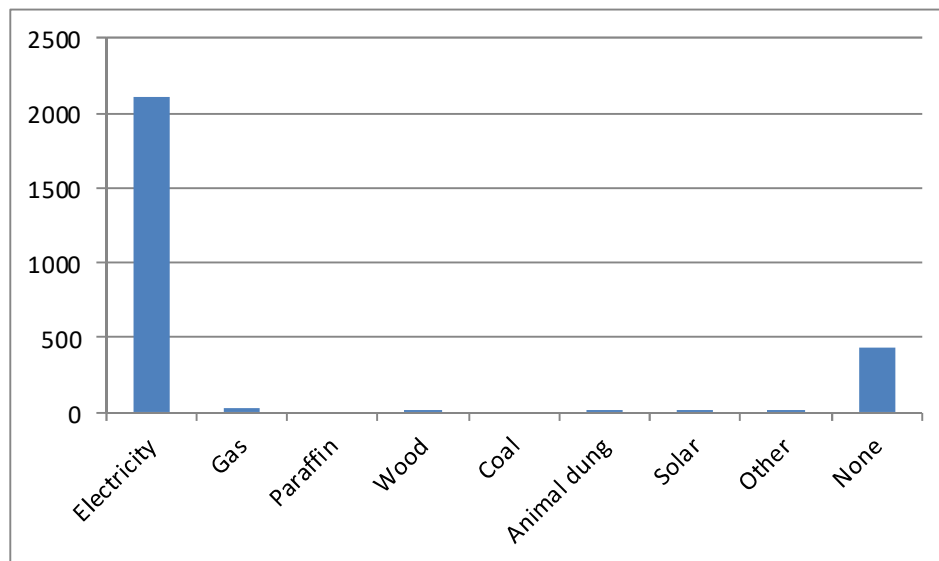
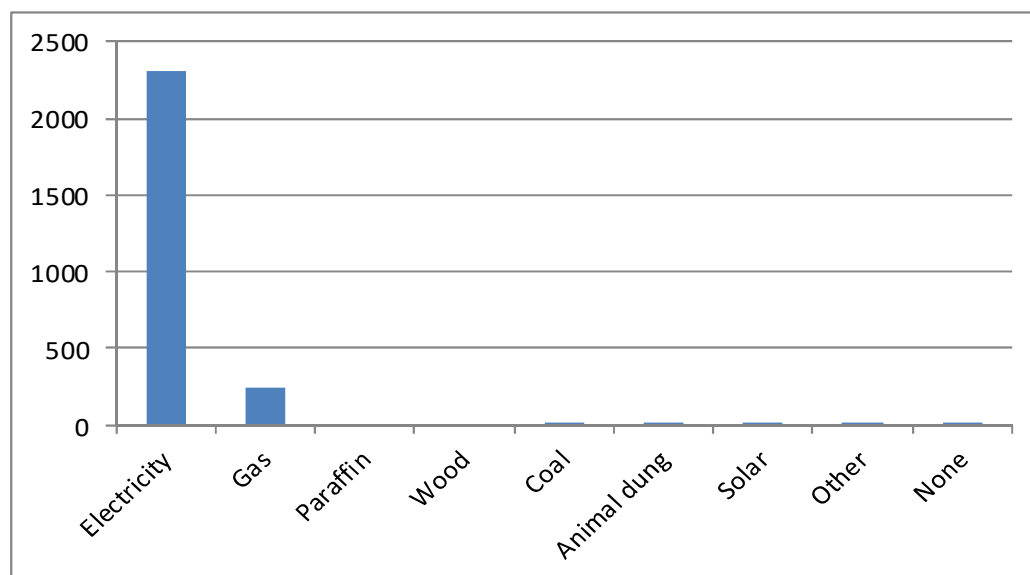


Figure above shows that a proportion of households in ward 3 using electricity for heating is higher than those using other means of lighting.

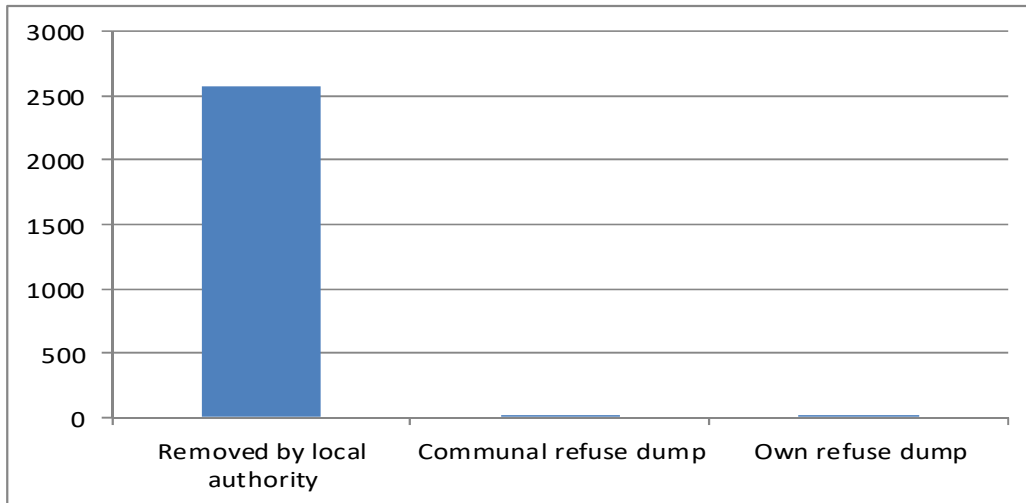
Figure 20 : Distribution of Household by type of energy used for cooking



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

Figure above indicate a proportion of households using electricity is relatively higher than those using other means of heating.

11.4 Access to refuse removal

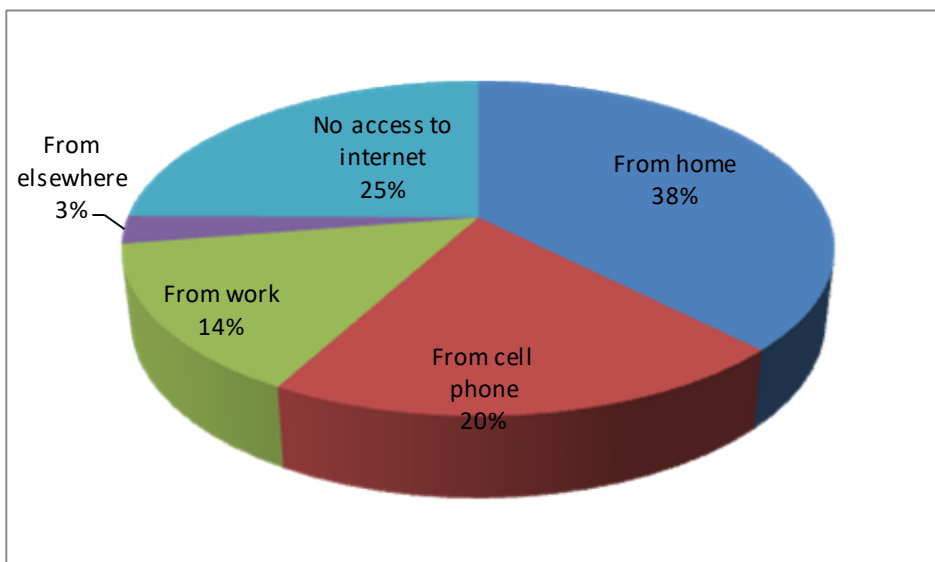


Source: Stat SA, Census 2011

Figure above shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where refuse is removed by local authority weekly is at 100%. There is no backlog in this Ward.

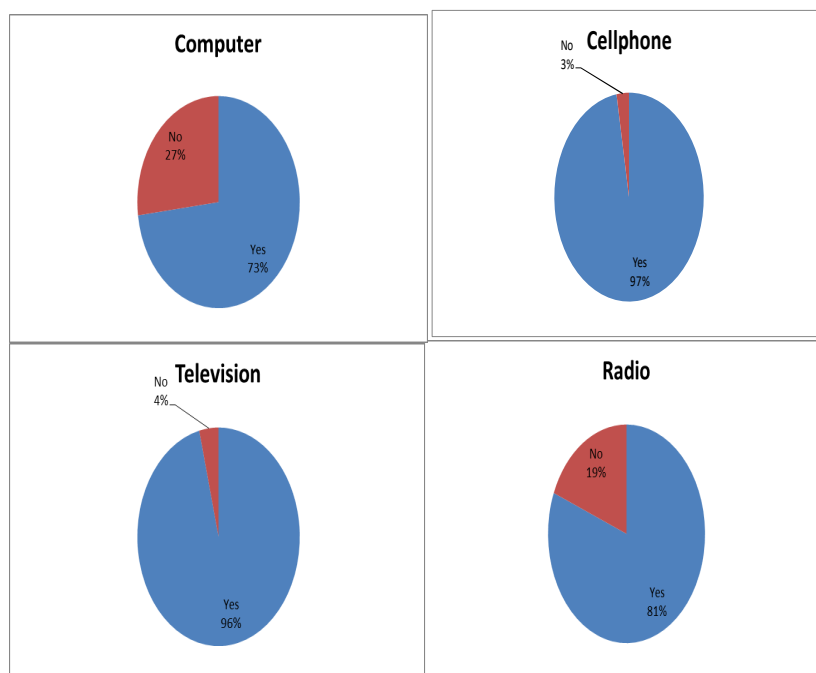
11.5 Household Goods

Figure 21: Percentage of households who have access to internet



The figure above shows the percentage of households who have access to internet; a relatively high proportion of households have no access to internet 25%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from home. In addition, 20% of households access internet from their cell phones. Access from work and elsewhere is 14% and 3% respectively.

Figure 22 : Percentage distribution of households owning various households goods



The charts above show that 97% of households own cellphones. The proportion of people who own radios is slightly lower than the proportion who own televisions. The proportion of households with computers is above 70%.

It is evident that, in general, there is improvement in the access to basic services. Such improvements provide direct benefits to households in terms of better living conditions and environmental and health standards.

WARD 3

DATABASE FOR COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

2023 – 2027

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	COMMUNITY REQUESTS
Infrastructure Services	Roads that require urgent attention are; Coral Coppice, Bamboo Brook, Wag 'n Bietjie, Albizia, and sections of Via Richardia.
	The general aesthetics of our public spaces, including intersections and sidewalks, require significant enhancements. The introduction of floral arrangements, community gardens, and visually appealing urban elements can dramatically transform these areas, boosting community pride and visitor appeal.
	There is a significant gap in the maintenance of road kerbs, and stormwater systems. Regular and quality maintenance is essential to avoid long-term deterioration and safety hazards.
	Given the increase in traffic, expansion of the North Central and East Central Arterials are crucial.
	The sidewalks in Via Richardia and Essenwood Way requires upgrades. The design and functionality of our sidewalks need revisiting. A redesign should not only focus on aesthetic improvement but also cater to multi-use features, supporting both pedestrians and cyclists.
	It would further be crucial to consider sidewalks, which are sufficient for not only pedestrians but cyclists as well.
Community Services	Parks have overgrown grass-posing danger to nearby communities.
	Facilities like the Arboretum Swimming Pool are outdated and underutilised. Comprehensive upgrades are necessary to revive public interest and utilisation.
	The dilapidated condition of playground equipment are of serious concern.

	Waste not collected on time and sometimes delayed for days
	Request Playground for children
	The current condition of playground equipment and related facilities in community parks is below par as they have not been maintained for several decades. We need a robust plan for modernising these spaces, ensuring they are safe, secure and well-maintained.
	Reaction and response after Disasters is slow
	Our greenbelts are currently overgrown and undermanaged, posing safety and security risks. A systematic approach to trim these areas and continuously maintain them properly is crucial
	Regular cutting of grass in all places and in municipal owned land as well as vacant private properties.
	Enhancements in law enforcement and public safety measures are urgently required to ensure the security of our residents. The ward has seen an increase of criminal activities such as drug abuse, public drinking and the sale of illegal items in our public spaces.
	Enforcement of bylaws and Crime prevention programs
	Storm water systems however are overgrown and requires continues maintenance and cleaning
	There are a number of vacant land in Ward 3 with are privately owned and not maintained by the owner. It is crucial that something is done about this and that these sites are continuously maintained.
City Development	Bus shelters in strategic are required as along the major roads for domestic workers etc to make use of.
	It is critical to address issues related to problem properties and those that detract from the ward's aesthetic appeal. Regular assessments and enforcement actions are needed.
	With only one commercial property (Essenwood Mall) within a highly urbanised ward, identifying additional areas for economic activities is imperative
	The presence of black dust particles and overall air pollution in

	Ward 3 is alarming. This issue requires immediate attention and effective solutions
Corporate Services	In-service training for the unemployed youth
	Request for Internship programmes
Energy and Electrical Services	Most of streetlights are not functioning or clear
	Traffic lights must be exempted from Loadshedding to avoid traffic and accidents.
	Mini sub stations not taken care of exposing danger to nearby communities
Financial Services	Rates are too high
Office of the CM	Communication on Service Delivery outages
	CWP workers are complaining salaries
	Request for business support
	Municipality houses not taken care of.
	Meaningful Youth Development Programs
	Bursaries for Matric Students
Non-Core Functions	Post office boxes have become crime hotspots
	Drug and substance abuse is growing in the Area
	Crime is rampant in the Area
Cross-Cutting	Job Opportunities
	High level of crime in the Area
	large amount of 'out-of-area' students have taken up many spaces in the existing institutions, limiting access to the surrounding community
	There has been a Citywide influx of homeless seeking refuge in our greenbelts. Homeless shelters throughout the City is required. Additionally, the City can look into zoning additional land for residential development
	There is an urgent need for overall improvement in service delivery across the Ward. This encompasses waste collection, grass cutting, and proper housekeeping following the repairs of

	burst pipes etc. The current standard of service delivery is unsatisfactory and has led to the deterioration of our ward's overall condition. Prompt and efficient service delivery must be a priority to restore and maintain the cleanliness and functionality of our community spaces.
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PROJECTS IN THE WARD

PROJECT	ADOPTED BUDGET 2024/2025
INSTALLATION OF STATISTICAL METERING ON 132KV & 11KV SUB-STATIONS	350 000
UPGRADE OF WASTE WATER PUMP AT ARBORETUM MACERATOR TREATMENT WORKS	1000 000
REPLACEMENT OF PREPAYMENT METERS IN VELDENVLEI	200 000

